

# APPLICATION UNDER UNITED STATES PATENT LAWS

Invention: METHOD FOR CURING OPTICAL GLASS FIBER COATINGS AND INKS BY LOW POWER ELECTRON BEAM RADIATION

Inventor (s): John T. VANDEBERG  
Vadim V. KRONGAUZ

Pillsbury Madison & Sutro LLP  
Intellectual Property Group  
1100 New York Avenue, N.W.  
Ninth Floor, East Tower  
Washington, D.C. 20005-3918  
Attorneys  
Telephone: (202) 861-3000

This is a:

- Provisional Application
- Regular Utility Application
- Continuing Application
- PCT National Phase Application
- Design Application
- Reissue Application
- Plant Application
- Substitute Specification  
Sub. Spec Filed \_\_\_\_\_  
in App. No. \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

## SPECIFICATION

18  
1-1600

**METHOD FOR CURING OPTICAL FIBER COATINGS AND INKS**

**BY LOW POWER ELECTRON BEAM RADIATION**

*This appln claims the benefit of US Provisional No. 60/041,132 filed Mar. 18/991.*

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

5

1. Field of the Invention.

The present invention relates to a method for curing optical glass or thermoplastic fiber coatings and inks, and in particular, for curing pigmented coatings and inks using low power electron beam radiation.

10 2. Background Information.

Glass or thermoplastic optical fibers are normally coated with an inner primary coating (or "primary coating") and an outer primary coating (or "secondary coating") to protect the properties of the fiber. Coated fiber can be further coated with ink layers to aid in fiber identification. Alternatively, the outer primary coating can be colored to aid in fiber identification.

15 20 Additional radiation-curable coating compositions, referred to as matrix materials, can be applied to a group of coated optical fibers and then cured to form a protective anchoring structure containing bundles or ribbons of optical fibers. Individual fiber identification can be important when multiple fibers are placed in ribbon or cable structures.

Additional radiation-curable matrix materials can be used to anchor the coated optical fibers in a cable structure containing bundles or ribbons of optical fibers.

5       Optical fiber coatings, inks and matrix materials are normally cured after application to the fiber. Cure can be achieved by a variety of means including heat (thermal initiation) and light (photoinitiation).  
10      However, thermal initiation generally results in slower cure, and fast cure speed is very important in fiber production. Therefore, photoinitiation is generally preferred. In particular, ultraviolet light cure is generally used to achieve rapid cure. It is customary to use a photoinitiator such as an acyl phosphine oxide  
15      derivative to increase cure speed.

However, curing of pigmented coating layers such as colored outer primary coatings or inks pose special problems which do not exist for colorless coatings. For example, the presence of pigments limits the ability of  
20      light to penetrate the uncured resin and efficiently cure the resin. The effectiveness of photoinitiation can be especially reduced when the resin contains a high pigment density.

Electron beam cure of optical fiber coatings is an  
25      alternative to ultraviolet cure and has been disclosed in, for example, U.S. Patent No. 4,581,407. Electron beam cure can be advantageous because it does not require

the presence of photoinitiators which can cause coating discoloration. Both pigmented and unpigmented coatings can be advantageously subjected to electron beam cure. However, electron beam radiation can damage an underlying 5 fiber substrate, in particular, a glass fiber substrate, by ionizing metal atoms in the glass which generates colored centers and increases attenuation of the signal transmitted therein. Electron beams can also damage the resin and adversely affect the coating's mechanical 10 properties. Hence, this method can also have significant disadvantages.

The art has seemingly not yet provided a method of electron beam curing optical fiber coatings, and in particular colored coatings and ink layers, which does 15 not result in damage to the underlying fiber substrate.

#### **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

20 It is an object of this invention to provide a method of electron beam curing optical fiber coatings and inks without substantial fiber damage. It is a further object of the present invention to provide a coated optical glass or thermoplastic fiber which comprises at 25 least one layer which has been cured by electron beam treatment which leaves the underlying fiber substrate substantially unaffected. These objectives are achieved

by applying a radiation-curable coating or ink layer to an optical fiber and exposing the layer to electron beam radiation which is produced with an effectively low amount of accelerating voltage to avoid substantial 5 degradation to the glass or thermoplastic optical fiber.

The method of this invention can also be used to cure radiation-curable compositions which are used as matrix materials to form bundles or ribbons of coated optical fibers.

10 As used herein, the term "low power electron beam radiation" means an electron beam produced with an accelerating voltage (i.e., beam power or energy) of about 125 kV or less. In one embodiment, the energy of the beam is about 80 kV or less. In another embodiment 15 of the invention, the energy is about 60 kV or less.

Preferably, the power of the electron beam is adjusted so that the electrons leave the substrate substantially unaffected. The phrase "avoid substantial degradation" means that the appearance (e.g., color) and 20 material properties of the optical glass or thermoplastic fiber substrate are substantially unchanged. The energy is preferably at least about 10 kV, and more preferably, at least about 20 kV, and more preferably, at least about 30 kV.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The method of the present invention provides numerous advantages over prior methods of curing optical glass fiber coatings and inks. Because of the penetrating ability of the electron beam, resins comprising high concentrations of pigments can be effectively cured. If so desired, the method can be practiced without photoinitiators being present in the radiation-curable compositions, thus reducing the cost as well as improving the photooxidative stability of the cured coating. In addition to being less expensive than coatings with initiators, coatings without initiators have less extractables and therefore may be considered for use in direct contact with food in food packaging, or in biomedical applications, such as fiber optic sensors for blood oxygen *in vivo*.

At the same time, however, because the energy of the beam can be controlled, thin layers of resins or inks can be cured without substantial damage to the underlying substrate. In a further advantage over high-energy methods, the present low energy method can result in lower emission of stray radiation during application of the electron beam.

Furthermore, the method of the invention can be used to cure coatings and inks on optical fibers made of thermosetting polymers. Optical fibers of thermosetting

polymers are preferably coated with materials which have a refractive index complementary to the thermosetting core of the fiber, such that minimal loss of light occurs during transmission through the coated fibers. As with 5 glass optical fibers, the curing process preferably does not adversely affect the underlying thermoplastic fibers. Thermoplastic optical fibers are disclosed in, for example, U.S. No. 5,292459, the entire contents of which is incorporated herein by reference.

10 The method can be practiced using electron beams with an energy of less than about 125 kV. The energy of the beam can be adjusted depending on the density of the coating, the thickness of the coating, the desired depth of curing, and other factors. For example, a beam of 50-15 60 kV is normally sufficient to cure to a depth of about 25  $\mu$ m.

Although the dosage can be varied according to the need, dosages of up to about 30 Mrads can be used. Dosage of about 2-8 Mrads can be effective.

20 Typically, production of electron beam radiation requires a power source supply and an electron-beam accelerator (i.e., an electron beam apparatus). Preferably the electron beam apparatus comprises one or more electron beam tubes. An example of such an electron 25 beam array is described in Wakalopulos (U.S. Patent No. 5,414,267), incorporated herein by reference. Briefly,

Wakalopulos describes a system comprising an array of thin low-Z film (e.g., atomic number less than 20) window electron beam tubes mounted on a silicon support plate. Preferably, the window through which the electrons pass is electron permeable and gas impermeable. In a preferred embodiment, the window comprises silicon carbide, silicon nitride, boron nitride or doped silicon. Each beam tube generates a stripe-like electron beam which spans part of the width of material being treated at a relatively low voltage. The remainder of the width is treated with stripe-like beams from other tubes, the arrangement of tubes having beams spanning the entire width of material to be cured. The geometric arrangement of the tubes can be varied widely to accommodate the cylindrical shape of the optical fiber. For example, the tubes may be arrayed at angles (e.g., 120°) from one another to cure coatings and inks on optical fibers in a single pass. Similarly, two or more tubes may be arrayed opposing one another (e.g., 180°) to facilitate the curing of matrix material compositions used to form bundles or ribbons which anchor coated optical fibers.

The apparatus can further contain more than one set of tubes, each set delivering a different dose or intensity of electrons. For example, where it is desirable to reduce inerting, one set of tubes can be set to deliver a high surface dose at a lower voltage to

effectively cure the surface of the material. A second set of tubes would be set to deliver a lower dose of higher voltage in order to achieve through cure.

The apparatus can comprise a mechanism for passing 5 the optical fiber beneath the electron beam source in a continuous manner such as a conveyor belt or roller. When curing matrix material coating compositions used to form bundles, ribbons or cables, opposing tubes may be positioned above and below the material being cured. The 10 curing rate is rapid (e.g., less than 1 second), and can be effectively achieved in a single pass. While the distance between the beam and the material may be varied according to need, it has been found that a distance of about 0.1cm to about 2cm, measured from the surface of 15 the electron beam tube window to the surface of the coating, is effective.

The method can be applied to coated fibers having multiple coating layers including fibers which comprise an ink layer. The optical fiber coatings may be cured 20 via a wet-on-wet process whereby the inner primary and outer primary coatings are applied wet and cured in one step. Alternatively, the coatings may be cured using a wet-on-dry process whereby the first coat is cured prior to application of the second coat. Optical fiber 25 coatings and processes for coating fiber are disclosed in, for example, U.S. Patent No. 4,099,837 or its Reissue Patent No. 33,677 and U.S. Patent No. 5,104,433, which

are hereby incorporated by reference. U.S. Patent No. 5,336,563 also discloses suitable optical fiber primary coatings which is hereby incorporated by reference. U.S. Patent No. 5,456,984 discloses matrix material compositions which can be used to form bundles or ribbons suitable for anchoring coated optical fibers, which is hereby incorporated by reference. Fibers also can be sprayed electrostatically and passed beneath the source in an inert atmosphere.

10 Single or multi-mode fiber can be used.

The coated optical fiber can comprise an outer primary layer (secondary layer) which is tough or hard enough to protect the optical fiber and any underlying coatings. The underlying coatings can be inner primary 15 coatings which are typically softer in comparison to the outer primary layer. These individual layers, including the outer primary layer, can be cured by any methods known in the art, or may be cured using the methods of the present invention.

20 Coated optical fibers can be bundled together using radiation-curable matrix materials in ribbon structures which typically comprise 2 to 12 fibers. Ribbon structures can be bundled in multiple layers and/or configurations depending upon the ultimate application or 25 use of the bundled fibers. These matrix materials can be cured by any methods known in the art, or may be cured using the methods of the present invention. The coated

optical fibers can be colored to differentiate the fibers. To allow for easy access to these individual fibers, the coating composition may comprise a release agent. Suitable release agents include silicones, 5 silicone acrylates, fluoro-carbon oils or resins and the like. Where such agents are used, the optical fiber coatings preferably comprise 0.5-20 wt. % of a suitable release agent.

Although the present methods may be widely applied, 10 to a variety of polymer systems, typically the methods of the present invention will be used to cure polymer coatings and inks amenable to cure by UV radiation, but in general, no UV-sensitive photoinitiator is needed. UV curable polymers are those which undergo free-radical or 15 cationic polymerization, generally with aid of a photoinitiator. Electrons act as an external catalyst, and are applied, when needed, to materials responsive to free radical or cationic polymerization, or free radical or ion generation through chemical bond breaking and recombination within a polymer chain structure, or between 20 polymer chains thereby forming a cross link. Reactions occurring on exposure to electron radiation include initiation reactions; propagation reactions; and termination reactions. In addition, the various types of 25 reactions may result in crosslinking as well as chain scission.

The invention may be used to cure ink coating compositions for coating and identifying optical glass or thermoplastic fibers. Curable ink coatings are usually about 3 to about 10 microns thick, and tend to be 5 concentric to prevent attenuation of signal transmission through the fiber. Such ink coatings typically have a Tg of at least about 30°C, and more preferably at least about 10 50°C. Compositions for ink coatings can be tailored to optimize desirable properties, often by reformulating 10 compositions initially designed as outer primary coatings, and including desired additives.

Radiation-curable coatings and vehicles for radiation-curable inks are well known in the art, and ingredients are usually selected from acrylate or 15 methacrylate functional oligomers, polyfunctional acrylate monomers, photoinitiators, stabilizers, pigments, and waxes. The oligomers most commonly used are the acrylate and methacrylate derivatives of saturated polyesters, aromatic, aliphatic, and 20 cycloaliphatic epoxy resins, aromatic and aliphatic polyurethanes and polyether polyols. Thiol-ene and thiol-amide systems, wherein polymerization occurs between a group possessing allylic unsaturation and a group containing a tertiary amine or thiol are also 25 suitable. Film properties such as toughness, adhesion,

gloss and flexibility may be varied depending on the oligomer(s) used.

The coating and ink compositions may further comprise one or more reactive diluents. Reactive 5 diluents are monofunctional or polyfunctional monomers used primarily to adjust the viscosity of these systems and control cure speed and cross-link density. Monomers or mixtures of monomers having an acrylate or vinyl ether functionality and an C<sub>4</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> alkyl or polyether moiety may 10 be used. Compounds having an aromatic group may also be included as reactive diluents. Suitable diluents include pentaerythritol, tri- and tetraacrylate, tripropylene glycol diacrylate, trimethylolpropane triacrylate and their alkoxylated derivatives.

15 Additional suitable reactive diluents include hexylacrylate, 2-ethylhexylacrylate, isobornylacrylate, decyl-acrylate, laurylacrylate, stearylacrylate, 2-ethoxy-ethylacrylate, laurylvinylether, 2-ethylhexylvinylether, n-vinyl formamide, isodecyl 20 acrylate, vinyl-caprolactam, isoctylacrylate, n-vinylpyrrolidone, and the like. Diluents with aromatic groups include ethylene glycolphenylether-acrylate, polyethylene glycolphenyl-ether-acrylate, polypropylene glycolphenylether-acrylate and alkyl-substituted phenyl derivatives of these compounds.

If the functional group of the oligomer or monomer comprises a thiol-ene or an amine-ene system, reactive

diluents having allylic unsaturation may be used, such as diallylphthalate, triallyltri-mellitate, triallylcyanurate, triallylisocyanurate and diallylisophthalate. For amine-ene systems, amine functional diluents, including adducts of, for example, trimethylolpropane, isophorondiisocyanate and di(m)ethylethanolamine, or the adduct of hexanediol, isophorondiisocyanate and dipropylethanolamine may be used.

The present method may be used to cure ink coating compositions without the need of a photoinitiator. Optionally the compositions may comprise one or more photoinitiators, typically present in an amount between about 0.1 and 10 weight percent. Cationic initiators, such as triarylsulfonium salts, alkylarylsulfonium salts, diaryliodonium salts, diarylchloronium and diarylbromonium salts, arylammonium, arylphosphonium and arylarsonium salts and triphenylselenonium salts are suitable. In particular, mixed triarylsulfonium hexafluoroantimonate salts and mixed triarylsulfonium hexafluorophosphate salts are suitable. Examples of free radical-type photoinitiators include hydroxycylohexylphenyl ketone; hydroxymethylphenylpropanone; dimethoxyphenylacetophenone; 2-methyl-1-[4-(methyl thio)-phenyl]-2-morpholinopropanone-1; 1-(4-isopropylphenyl)-2-hydroxy-2-methylpropan-1-one; 1-(4-dodecyl-phenyl)-2-

hydroxy-2-methylpropan-1-one; 4-(2-hydroxyethoxy)phenyl-  
2(2-hydroxy-2-propyl)-ketone; diethoxyphenyl  
acetophenone; 2,4,6 trimethylbenzoyl diphenylphosphone, a  
mixture of (2,6-dimethoxy benzoyl)-2,4,4  
5 trimethylpentylphosphineoxide and 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-1-  
phenyl-propane-1-one, and mixtures thereof.

In addition to the acrylate-functional diluents and  
oligomers used in UV radiation systems, methacrylates,  
maleics and certain allyl functional oligomers and  
10 diluents can be readily copolymerized by electron beam  
without photoinitiators due to the presence of the  
energized electrons.

The use of pigments in coatings and inks is well  
known in the art, as well as methods of their  
15 application. Either a colorant is added to the outer  
primary coating or an ink coating is formed on the outer  
primary coating of the optical glass fiber to obtain a  
color-coated optical fiber. Ink compositions and  
colorants added to the outer primary coatings are now  
20 well known in the art. Examples of suitable ink  
compositions, include, for example, those described in  
published European application number 0614099A2 and U.S.  
Patent Nos. 4,900,126 and 4,953,945, the complete  
disclosure of which are incorporated herein by reference.  
25 The method of the present invention can be used to cure  
coating and ink compositions which contain any  
combination of organic and/or inorganic pigments known in

the art. Pigments normally do not play a significant role during radiation curing as they are relatively inert towards electron beams. However, they may have an indirect influence as they have a substantial effect on the density of the compound which, in turn, affects the penetration depth of the electron beams. Therefore, the energy of the electron beam may need to be varied according to the properties of the particular pigments used as well as composition density. Also, the composition which is cured by electron beam radiation preferably does not have a thickness which substantially exceeds the mean free path of electrons in the cured media.

Suitable inorganic pigments include, for example, titanium dioxide, zinc oxide, zinc sulfide, barium sulfate, aluminum silicate, calcium silicate, carbon black, black iron oxide, copper chromite black, iron oxides, chromium oxide greens, iron blue, chrome green, violet (e.g., manganese violet, cobalt phosphate,  $\text{CoLiPO}_4$ ), lead chromates, lead molybdates; and cadmium, titanate, pearlescent and metallic pigments.

Suitable organic pigments include, for example, monoazo pigments, disazo pigments, disazo condensation pigments, quinacridone pigments, dioxazine violet, vat pigments, perylene pigments, thioindigo pigments, phthalocyanine pigments and tetrachloroisooindolinones.

The coating and ink composition to be cured may further comprise other materials well known in the polymer art, such as stabilizers, adhesion-promoters, light sensitive and light absorbing components, 5 catalysts, initiators, lubricants, wetting agents, antioxidants, dispersing agents and the like.

The method of the invention may be used to cure matrix-forming coating compositions. Acceptable matrix-forming compositions comprise at least one oligomer or 10 monomer with a reactive functional group capable of undergoing polymerization upon cure. Examples of such functional groups include epoxy groups, thiol-ene or amine-ene systems, and ethylenic unsaturation such as acrylamide, acrylate, methacrylate, vinylether or malate 15 vinylether functionalities. Preferably, the cured matrix material possesses a swell index and Tg that provide for both mid-span access of the coated optical glass fibers using a solvent stripping method, and end-access of the optical glass fibers using a heat stripping method.

20 The electron-beam curable matrix-forming composition may also contain a reactive diluent having a functional group capable of co-polymerization with the reactive functional group of the oligomer or monomer of the composition. Examples of diluents include acrylate 25 monomers, such as hexanediol diacrylate or propane diol triacrylate.

The matrix-forming composition may further comprise suitable photoinitiators, stabilizers or antiblocking agents.

5 The swell index of the cured material may be easily determined by measuring the initial volume of the matrix material, immersing the matrix material in a solvent, and measuring the volume of the matrix material after immersion. The swell index is the percent change in volume of the matrix material. Suitable solvents which 10 do not adversely affect the matrix coatings on glass optical fibers include ethanol and/or isopropanol.

A typical composition for an electron-beam curable inner primary or outer primary (secondary) coating for use according to the invention comprises:

15 (A) about 10% to about 95% of at least one reactive oligomer;

(B) about 10% to about 95% of at least one reactive diluent;

(C) optionally, about 0 to about 10% of at least one 20 photoinitiator; and

(D) optionally, about 0 to about 10% of at least one additive.

A typical composition for an electron-beam curable matrix material coating for use according to the 25 invention comprises:

(A) about 10% to about 90% of at least one reactive oligomer;

(B) about 10% to about 80% of at least one reactive diluent;

5 (C) optionally, about 0 to about 10% of at least one photoinitiator; and

(D) optionally, about 0 to about 10% of at least one additive.

10 The invention will be further described by the following non-limiting examples.

#### **EXAMPLES**

##### **Example I - Ink sample preparation and cure**

15 A white pigmented UV curable ink was prepared by combining 1260 grams clear base resin with 240 grams white pigment mixture followed by filtering with a sintered metal 20 micron mesh filter. The clear base resin was based on a radiation-curable urethane acrylate oligomer prepared from isophorone diisocyanate, 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate, and the polycarbonate polyol  
20 (Permanol KM10.1733) with use of phenoxyethyl acrylate (SR 339). The oligomer composition (44.84 wt.%) was mixed with bisphenol-A-ethoxylated diacrylate, SR 349 (48.01 wt.%); ethoxylated nonylphenol acrylate, Aronix M-  
25 113 (4.76 wt.%), and Irgacure 184 (2.39 wt.%).

Black pigmented ink was prepared by mixing 1350 grams of the same clear base resin and 150 grams of black pigment mixture.

An electron beam exposure unit was combined with an 5 endless adjustable speed conveyor belt and set for curing of coated films. Samples were 0.5 inches wide and 1 mil (25 microns) thick and were cured on 11 inch long Mylar strips or on glass microscope slides. All of the samples cured after one passage under the electron beam under 10 atmospheric conditions.

Black and white inks were applied to glass microscope slides or Mylar sheets at a thickness of 25 microns. The samples were exposed to 60 kV electron beam radiation (20 Watts, approx. 340 mA) using a EB Raster 15 Scan at 10 feet/min. No discoloration was detected in the underlying substrates. The degree of cure was measured by infrared methods and is provided in Table 1 below. Also, mechanical properties of cured films were measured and are provided in Table 2 below.

20

#### **Example II - Coating Samples**

Two inner primary radiation-curable coatings were prepared, one with photoinitiator and one without 25 (Example II-1-A and Example II-1-B, respectively). Two outer primary radiation-curable coatings were also

prepared, one with photoinitiator and one without (Example II-2-A and Example II-2-B, respectively).

The inner primary coating II-1-A was based on urethane acrylate oligomer (about 30-about 60 wt.%, preferably about 50 wt.%) which can be represented by H-I-PPG-I-PC-I-H, wherein H is 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate, I is isophorone diisocyanate, PC is polyhexylcarbonate (MW 900), and PPG is polypropylene glycol (MW 1,000).

Diluent was isodecyl acrylate (14 wt.%) and 10 ethoxylatednonylphenol acrylate (about 15 to about 35 wt.%, preferably about 25 wt.%). A photoinitiator system was used comprising 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-1-phenyl-1-propanone (about 0.2 to about 1.0 wt.%, preferably about 0.75 wt.%) and bis(2,6-dimethoxybenzoyl)(2,4,4-15 trimethylpentyl)phosphine oxide (about 0.5 to about 3.5 wt.%, preferably about 2.25 wt.%). Thermal antioxidant (about 0.1 to about 1.5 wt.%, preferably about 0.5 wt.%) and an optional mercaptopropyl trimethoxysilane adhesion promoter (about 0 to about 5 wt.%, preferably about 1 20 wt.%) were also present. The primary coating II-1-B included the same ingredients as II-1-A but absent the photoinitiator system.

The outer primary coating II-2-A was based on urethane acrylate oligomer ( about 30 to about 60 wt.%, preferably about 35 wt.%) which can be represented by H-T-PTGL-T-H, wherein H is 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate, T is toluene diisocyanate, and PTGL is a polytetramethylene

glycol (MW 500-4,00, preferably 1,000). Diluent was ethoxylated bisphenol-A-diacrylate (about 30 to about 60 wt.%, preferably about 50 wt.%) and ethoxylated nonylphenol acrylate (about 4 to about 12 wt.%, preferably about 8 wt.%). A photoinitiator system was 5 used comprising optionally 1-hydroxycyclohexylphenol (about 0 to about 4 wt.%, preferably about 2 wt.%) and optionally diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine oxide (about 0 to about 6 wt.%, preferably about 1 wt.%). 10 An optional thermal antioxidant (about 0 to about 1 wt.%, preferably about 0.5 wt.%) may also present. The outer primary coating II-2-B included the same ingredients as II-2-A but absent the photoinitiator system.

15 **Example III - Degree of Curing**

Eight samples were submitted for ATR-IR infrared analysis of the degree of surface cure including the top surface (exposed to beam) and the bottom surface (resting on substrate). The bottom surface of each sample was 20 examined to determine the through-cure effects. Degree of cure is expressed as percent reacted acrylate unsaturation (% RAU) and is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Degree of curing.

1030

Coating ID	Description	Substrate	% RAU	
			Top	Bottom
Example III-1-A	inner primary with photo-initiator	Mylar	96	95
Example III-2-A	outer primary with photo-initiator	Mylar	69	67
Example III-1-B	inner primary without photo-initiator	Mylar	97	94
Example III-2-B	outer primary without photo-initiator	Mylar	55	72
Example 1	white ink	Mylar	34	57
Example 1	black ink	Mylar	35	58
Example III-1-B	inner primary without photo-initiator	glass microscope slide	98	68
Example III-2-B	outer primary without photo-initiator	glass microscope slide	68	65

Tensile properties were also determined. The test parameters for determination of tensile properties were: 0.25 inch wide tensile bar specimen using a 2.0 inch gage length with a 1.0 inch/minute strain rate. The modulus of elasticity was calculated using conventional secant determination at 2.5% elongation or least squares determination. The results are presented in Table 2 for each test sample. Example II-1-A was too fragile to test.

Table 2. Tensile Measurement.

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Tensile (MPa)</u>	<u>Elongation</u>	<u>Modulus (MPa)</u>
Example 1 (white)	26	4	849
	24	5	766
	26	12	777
	29	5	926
	27	5	871
	29	8	851
	28	5	908
Example 1 (black)	23	5	753
	26	4	871
	27	5	893
	27	7	824
	26	8	777
	26	4	818
	24	4	803
Example 2 II-2-A	15	5	462
	23	11	622
	22	7	645
	25	13	668
	23	12	622
	19	11	474
	21	6	620
Example 2* II-1-B	0.2	8	1.6
	0.8	69	1.6
	0.6	48	1.5
	0.6	48	1.9
Example 2 II-2-B	25	11	726
	20	3	769
	21	3	770
	23	13	674
	22	4	701
	23	7	685
	23	6	677
	22	4	716

\*Tested coiled up strip

While the invention has been described in detail and with reference to specific embodiments thereof, it will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art that various changes and modifications can be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of thereof.